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Notes.

322 Discordant angles.

325 Observed, in the first instance, in mistake for *h* 329.

332 A fine pair, not given in any double star catalogue as far as I am aware.

334 South's measures are:—

P. 30° 53′ Nf D. 87″·602, 1825·11. The change is due to the proper motion of A, which, according to Argelander (Bonn Observations, vol. viii.) is 0″·20 at 202° 49′, according to Porter 0″·19 at 180°. The measures of South and my own give 0″·195 at 174°·1. A. has two faint *comites* Nf and Sf.

337 Closely p *h* 713.

351, 352 The second night's measures were obtained with difficulty, through a fog.

357 There seems to be no notice of the closer *comes* in the measures of previous observers. It is a fairly easy object, even in moonlight.

365 BC Angles discordant.

374 Measures of BC very uncertain.

377, 380 Angles of BC discordant.

387 A little pair N of π Pegasi.

392 The faint *comes*, d, was detected in 1892, but has not hitherto been measured.

Observations of the Occultation of Saturn by the Moon, 1906 October 27. By John Tebbutt.

The sky was beautifully clear and the definition good during the observation of this phenomenon. A magnifying power of 74 diameters was employed on the 8-inch equatorial. The following are the observed local mean times of the different phases:—

	h	m	s
Ring began to disappear	8	17	57·3
Bisection of ball	8	18	17·3
Simultaneous disappearances of ball and following edge of ring . .	8	18	48·2
Disappearance of Titan	8	20	9·9
Ball began to emerge . . .	9	33	39·5
Last contact of ball . . .	9	34	21·4
Last contact of ring . . .	9	34	58·3

The beats of the chronometer were inaudible at the disappearance. The times were therefore noted by turning the eye instantly from the eyepiece to the face of the chronometer. A large fraction of a second was, doubtless, lost in this way, and the times were consequently noted rather late. The first contact of the ball was unfortunately missed, as it followed so quickly after that of the ring. At the reappearance the chronometer beats were audible,

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and the observations made by eye and ear. It was difficult to fix the exact times of the contacts of the ring in consequence of its great ellipticity. A star of about the eighth magnitude, which I took to be Titan, disappeared suddenly, but, owing to the overpowering brilliancy of the bright limb, its reappearance could not be observed. It became visible when two or three minutes of arc from the limb. The brilliancy of the planet was, of course, very much less than that of the Moon. This is the third occultation of Saturn seen at this Observatory.

The Peninsula, Windsor, N. S. Wales:
1906 *November* 25.

Mean Areas and Heliographic Latitudes of Sun-spots in the Year 1905, *deduced from Photographs taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; at Dehra Dûn; at Kodaikánal Observatory, India; and in Mauritius.*

(*Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.*)

The results here given are in continuation of those printed in the *Monthly Notices*, vol. lxvi. p. 85, and are deduced from the measurements of photographs taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; at Dehra Dûn; at the Kodaikánal Observatory, India; and at the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius.

Table I. gives the mean daily area of umbræ, whole spots, and faculæ for each synodic rotation of the Sun in 1905; and Table II. gives the same particulars for the entire year 1905 and the four preceding years, for the sake of comparison. The areas are given in two forms: first, projected areas; that is to say, as seen and measured on the photographs, these being expressed as millionths of the Sun's apparent disc; and next, areas as corrected for foreshortening, the areas in this case being expressed in millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere.

Table III. exhibits for each rotation in 1905 the mean daily area of the whole spots (corrected for foreshortening), and the mean heliographic latitude of the spotted area for spots north and for spots south of the equator, together with the mean heliographic latitude of the entire spotted area and the mean distance from the equator of all spots; and Table IV. gives the same information for the year as a whole, similar results for the four preceding years being added, as in the case of Table II.

Tables II. and IV. are thus in continuation of the similar tables for the years 1874 to 1888 on pp. 381 and 382 of vol. xlix. of the *Monthly Notices*, and for the years 1889 to 1902 on pp. 465 and 466 of vol. lxiii., and for the years 1901 to 1904 on pp. 86 and 87 of vol. lxvi.

The rotations in Table I. and Table III. are numbered in continuation of Carrington's series (*Observations of Solar Spots made*

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